## :: SPORTS::

## Federal League Fielding Records

Fleiding records of Federal League players based on number of accepted chancer game. Errors are ignored. Pitchers have all been figured on the basis of nine Figuring records are ignored. Pitchers have all been figured on the inning games.

This is the third of a series of four sets of Federal League records that have been compiled by order of Secretary Lioyd Rickart. They comprise averages made by Federal League players against right-handed pitchers, against left-handed pitchers, fielding records hased on number of accepted chances, errors being ignored, and other interesting miscellaneous information. Mr. Rickarat believes this innovation will find the second of the country.

favor with fans of the country.  Compiled by Irwin M. Howe, league	stath	stician.					
•	Games.	Putout.	Assisted.	Errors.	Total Accepted	Average Accepted Chances	Fleiding Per-
Evans. Brooklyn. Stovall, Kansas City. Swacina, Baitimore. Perring. Kansas City. Beck. Chicago Doian. Indianapolis. H. Miller. St. Louis. Bradley. Pittsburgh. Carr. Indianapolis. Agier. Buffalo. Chase. Buffalo. Rheam. Pittsburgh. Myers. Brooklyn. Hofman, Brooklyn. Griggs. Brooklyn. Drake. St. Louis.	BA: 27 114 158 38 158 31 120 118 115 73 43 87 21 28 18	SEMEN. 276 1.186 1.602 238 1.615 329 1.193 1.193 1.054 722 691 491 787 173 237 146	23 711 103 17 63 17 66 57 49 38 12 44 11	9 11 24 4 28 12 11 7 12 14 5 8	299 1.577 1.750 96 1.173 326 1.326 1	11.07 11.03 10.79 10.66 19.62 10.20 10.01 10.01 10.01 9.99 9.63 8.75 8.33	.971 .991 .986 .999 .954 .979 .991 .994 .981 .979 .991 .991 .991 .991 .991
Kenworthy, Kansas Citty Lewis, Pittsburgh Misse st. Louis Farrell, Chicago, Laporte, Indianapolis Downey, Buff Hofman, Broklyn Schiafly, Buffaio, McDonald, Pittsburgh-Buffaio, Knabe, Baltimore Vandergrift, Indianapolis Mathes, St. Louis	145 116 51 165 122 129 106 25 35 143 28 23	432 860 117 352 206 272 236 54 74 294 60 46	408 331 164 452 377 333 291 69 95 391 61 66	42 39 14 49 25 27 26 3 11 31 19	849 631 271 801 583 669 527 123 169 685 139 102 244 220	5.89 5.49 5.31 5.19 5.17 5.12 4.97 4.83 4.79 4.64 4.43 4.07 4.00	.952 .956 .951 .952 .961 .961 .953 .976 .939 .962 .936 .928 .928
McKechnie. Indianapolis. Pering. Kansas City Westerzii. Broaklyn Fred Smith Buffalo. Goodwin. Kansas City. Boucher. St. Louis. J. Walsh. Baltimore. Zeider. Chicago. Savage, Pittsburgh Lennox. Pittsburgh Derringer. Kansas City. Engle. Buffalo.	149 99 149 121 29 147 113 118 24 123 18	5EMEN. 193 114 594 174 52 191 125 147 16 135 15 32 53	326 226 226 227 227 227 223 214 43 187 226 61 43	32 25 25 28 10 44 24 25 6 16 8 9 5	519 340 459 399 182 458 318 361 64 322 44 54 94 68	3.45 3.43 3.33 3.22 3.13 3.12 2.05 3.06 2.57 2.57 2.52 2.44 2.35 2.09 1.85	.942 .932 .934 .934 .924 .915 .935 .935 .935 .953 .871 .913
Tinker, Chicago Fred Smith, Buffalo, Rawlings, Kansas City Misse St. Louis Dooian, Baitimore Holly, Pittsburgh Esmond, Indianapolis Louden, Buffalo, Gagniler, Brooklyn Bridwell, St. Louis Holt, Brooklyn Derringer, Kansas City Goodwin, Kansas City Downey, Buffalo Stanley, Chicago	29 124 61 45 144 96 106 106 106 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	\$5 281 51 119 120 311 231 233 203 211 211 231 33 53 56 53	144 413 71 219 149 468 265 461 300 246 295 181 82 82 83 90	5 39 9 21 28 45 37 61 45 31 32 45 30 30 3	200 694 122 233 249 779 490 784 693 457 517 337 115 282 666 113	5.87 5.90 5.55 5.54 5.50 5.41 5.23 5.23 5.13 4.92 4.79 4.24 4.24 3.42	.914 .947 .942 .942 .999 .945 .931 .928 .931 .936 .949 .551 .907 .907 .907
W. Miller. St. Louis Jones. Pittsburgh. Oakes. Pittsburgh. Oakes. Pittsburgh. Zwilling. Chicago. Hofman, Brooklyn Hanford. Buffalo. Krueger. Kansas City Kauff. Indianapolis. Rousch. Indianapolis. Anderson. Brooklyn. Shaw. Brooklyn. Shaw. Brooklyn. Kaiser. Indianapolis. Kirby. St. Louis. Agler. Buffalo. Bates. Baltimore. Cooper. Brooklyn. Chouinard. Brooklyn. Mattis. Pittsburgh. Duncan. Baltimore. Chadbourne. Kansas City Flack. Chicago. Drake. St. Louis. Wickland. Chicago. Campbell. Indianapolis. Kommers. St. Louis. Bonnin. Buffalo. Gilmore. Kansas City Savage. Pittsburgh Menosky. Pittsburgh Menosky. Pittsburgh Menosky. Pittsburgh Menosky. Pittsburgh Murphy. Brooklyn. Murphy. Brooklyn. McDonald. Pittsburgh. Murphy. Brooklyn. Coulson. Pittsburgh. Murphy. Brooklyn. Coulson. Pittsburgh. Jinn. Baltimore. Booe, Indianapolis. Coles, Kansas City Young. Buffalo. Potts.	100 93 145 156 169 169 164 169 164 169 164 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 169 169	DERS.  215 225 239 245 246 246 247 248 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 247	16 5 11 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	14 14 12 77 15 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	258 224 349 349 449 235 191 194 199 197 197 237 249 249 249 219 249 219 249 219 229 249 219 229 231 231 231 249 249 219 249 219 229 249 219 229 231 231 231 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249 249	2.441 2.441 2.441 2.52 2.52 2.52 2.52 2.52 2.52 2.53 2.54 2.52 2.52 2.53 2.54 2.54 2.54 2.54 2.54 2.54 2.54 2.54	.949 .978 .961 .962 .974 .953 .953 .953 .963 .963 .963 .963 .963 .963 .963 .96
Simon, St. Louis. Rariden, Indianapoits. Land. Brooklyn. Wilson, Chicago Chapman, St. Louis. Jacklitsch. Baltimore. Biair. Buffaio. Hartley, St. Louis. Berry, Pittsburgh. Kerr, Pittsburgh-Baltimore. Easterly, Kansas City. Lavigne, Buffaio. Texter, Indianapoils. Brown, Kansas City. Owens, Brooklyn. Russell, Baltimore. Block, Chicago. Watson, Brooklyn. Roberts, Pittsburgh. Enzenroth, Kansas City. Allen. Buffaio. Warren. Indianapoils.	79 131 98 183 50 117 127 122 30 123 123 123 123 124 125 127 128 127 128 129 128 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129	112 112 107 108 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 2	133 215 130 216 216 170 170 170 170 171 188 231 171 188 24 66 37 26 27 27 16	11 16 18 21 11 10 22 6 5 11 12 4 5 6	515 999 538 329 156 504 206 107 181 186 107 228 171 53 97 162 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 17	7.25 7.10 6.65 6.60 6.30 6.30 6.30 5.52 6.20 5.52 4.52 4.82 3.95	.951 .953 .973 .973 .954 .954 .955 .965 .962 .963 .963 .963 .963 .963 .963 .963 .963
Willett, St. Louis. Packard, Kansas City. Krapp. Buffalo Suggs, Baltimore Walker, Fittsburgh Keupper, St. Louis. Wilhelm, Baitimore. Wellein, Baitimore. Walker, Fittsburgh Keupper, St. Louis. Wilhelm, Baitimore. Walker, Buffalo Hendrix, Chicago Schulz, Buffalo Harris, Kansas City Laffitte, Brooklyn. Frank Smith Baltimore. Balley, Baitimore. Fralkenberg, Indianapolis Knetzer, Pittsburgh Adams, Kansas City Henning, Kansas City Bolkson, Pittsburgh Seaton, Brooklyn.  O -venoort St. Louis Seaton, Brooklyn.  O -venoort St. Louis Barger, Pittsburgh Barger, Pittsburgh Barger, Pittsburgh Barger, Pittsburgh Barger, Pittsburgh Brown, St. Louis-Brooklyn Moran, Buffalo. Anderson, Buffalo. Anderson, Buffalo. Anderson, Buffalo. Anderson, Buffalo. Camidal, St. Louis Billiard, Indianapolis Brennan, Chicago Coniey, Baltimore. Moore Buffalo. Camnitz, Pittsburgh Lange, Chicago Muilin, Indianapolis	34 29 35 19 24 26 40 19 17	25 14 10 4 13 10 10 10 13 12 11 7 9 13 20 8 11 6 8	111 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121	46887-34541481-61-1-61-127-1914033407-14230341-325864	\$2 146 117 128 54 55 56 145 61 113 65 67 119 121 93 46 55 55 59 66 161 70 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	3.35 3.16 3.16 3.10 3.67 3.05 3.04 3.00 3.00 2.97 2.97 2.97 2.92 2.91 2.54 2.53 2.77 2.58	953 961 961 961 961 961 961 961 961 961 961

## NINE GAMES ON V. M. I.

Wake Forest and University of Vir-Morris Harvey.

LEXINGTON, VA., December 30.—As shown in the 1915 football schedule of the Virginia Military Institute, which has just been made public, there are two changes from that of 1914, Wake has just been made public, there are two changes from that of 1914, Wake Forest and the University of Virginia taking the places of the Georgia Institute of Technology and Morirs Harvey of West Virginia.

Of the nine games comprising the schedule, four are with out-of-the-schedule, four are with out-of-the-schedule, where two being from North in the schedule.

October 2—William & Mary, at Lexington.

October 16—Richmond College, at Lexington.

October 23—University of North Carolina, at Greensboro.

October 30—University of Virginia, at Charlottesyille.

November 6—Wake Forest, at Lexington.

Of the nine games comprising the schedule, four are with out-of-the-State teams, two being from North Carolina, one from South Carolina, and one from Washington.

Four games will be played away from home, the first with North Carolina, in Greensboro, on October 23; the second with Virginia, on October 30; the third with Clemson, at Richmond on November, 13, and the last with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Roanoke on Thanksgiving Day.

Compared with this year's schedule, it will be seen that three of the games, Hampden-Sidney, Clemson and Virginia

April November 13—Clemson, at Richmond. Thanksgiving Day—Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Roanoke.

Hebrew A. C. Defeats Danville.

LYNCHBURG, VA., December 30.—The Lynchburg Hebrew Athletic Club defeated the Danville Young Men's Hebrew Association at basketball here to-night, 35 to 14. The game was hard fought and rough.

Polytechnic Institute, will be played or FOOTBALL SCHEDULE games have been somewhat shifted. corresponding dates, while the other The games with William & Mary and Gallaudet will be a week earlier. The

Richmond College game, two weeks

ington.
November 13—Clemson, at Richmond.
Thanksgiving Day-Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Roanoke.

BIG STAFF OF PITCHERS

Semator's Manager Relieves

Strength in the flow—Plerty of Competition in the outfield.

MARQUARD IS WELL SATISFIED

MARQUARD IS WELL SATISFIED

MARQUARD IS WELL SATISFIED

Claim on this Service—Sexton on "Summer Baseball."

WASHINVOY. Precument 90—16.

Claim on this Service—Sexton on "Swammer Baseball."

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Claim on this Service—Sexton on "Swammer Baseball."

WASHINVOY. Precument 90—16.

Claim on this Service—Sexton on "Swammer Baseball."

WASHINVOY. Precument 90—16.

Claim on this Service—Sexton on the content of the same claim on the precision of the complete of the same claim of the same claim on the precision of the same claim on the precision of the same claim on the same claim on the precision of the same claim on the same claim of the same claim of the same claim on the same claim of the same claim of the same claim on the same claim of th

# George J. Whelan's Story of Profit-Sharing



HEN I went into the retail cigar business twenty years ago, I had less trouble ir. getting customers for my store than I had in collecting the bills which they incurred.

On the face of things as my books showed. I was making money almost from the start,

but I was not long in finding out that no dollar was mine until I had it to my credit in the bank.

Whether they were good debts or bad debts they kept me awake nights.

### I had to pay mine or quit.

Another thing that hit me hard was the unfairness of letting the man that bought cigars and tobacco on credit get just as much for his dollar as the fellow who paid me spot cash.

I studied this a long while and finally figured out that I could take the old idea of giving coupons redeemable in premiums and give it new meaning and values in Profit-Sharing. I could then put my business on a cash basis and make the Profit-Sharing plan hold my trade steady by making it an object to trade with me.

I figured that the man who traded with me right along was earning me bigger profits than the fellow that only came once in a while. I could hold his trade easier and with less expense.

Therefore, the way to keep the steady customer was to give him a share of those profits. If I could do it in a way that made his share of the profits grow in just the same proportions as the trade he gave me grew, I would be treating everybody alike and making it an object for a man to deal with me just as much as he could.

So I started the coupon plan of profit-sharing in a small way, but with this difference from most coupon plans:

First, I gave as premiums nothing but standard quality goods, the kind you'd select when you wanted the best make of any article. Second, the redemption value of the coupons in

merchandise was unusually liberal, so that it was easy to get premiums without any long waiting. Each coupon was worth two-fifths of a cent in merchandise, and I gave eight cents' worth of cou-

consumer a profit-sharing coupon. He was earning profits for me and his continued trade made these profits bigger than if I depended on transients, so why shouldn't he get his share?

every purchase from five cents' worth up earned the

Signature See, I wasn't asking him to pay more because My goods had to meet the seest competition in quality and price and I had to & my customers at least as much value as they could anywhere else to hold their trade at all.

Now ve told you just the outline of the idea itself,—the ofit-sharing plan that made my first success in the rigar business. When we organized the United Ciga Stores we knew this plan was absolutely sound and made it feature of these stores right from the star midness depended upon ...dness depended upon a high redemption a c of the coupons and a rigid rule that every single ph ium that we catalogued must be a standard high-quah, article advertised in the newspapers and magazines and carried in stock at the best stores.

## That was thirteen years 270.

And our business grew stradily, and our volume of profit-sharing through Profit-Sharing Coupons kept pace right along. We kept opening more Profit-Sharing Stations to distribute the premiums and kept adding to the lines of goods given as premiums until you could get almost anything you

wanted either for your own use, wear or pleasure or to give to some one else, or for the home, And all the time we had to sell

our goods at prices that would meet all competition, otherwise we could not have kept our customers The coupons had to be a share of the profits they earned for us.



Every now and then some manufacturer in some other line would ask me if he could arrange somehow to pack Profit-Sharing Coupons with his goods. I didn't care much for the idea because I knew that if the goods didn't happen to hold the confidence of the people the plan not only wouldn't work for him, but would hit back at the United Cigar Stores.



But recently a number of leading manufacturers of well-known, trademarked goods came and urged me to let them make this Profit-Sharing a standard feature of their merchandising And they gave me a reason for wanting Profit-Sharing Coupons that goes right to the heart of one great problem in modern business.

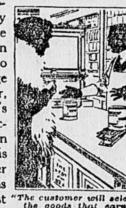
"Recently, leading manufacturers urged me to let Their reason was that them use the Coupons." if you put two different makes of goods on the dealer's shelf, both the same in kind, quality and price and one make has the Profit-Sharing Coupons and the other does not, the man or woman who buys will select the one that earns the Profit-Sharing.

I have always had a lot of sympathy for the dealer's viewpoint about so-called "substitution." I believe dealers as a rule are giving the best value they can and carrying as big a variety of goods as they can. And when you come along and ask for one make of goods and he has only some other line which is just as good in quality and price, he can't go out and get you the make you ask for unless enough people want it, and you are going to take the one he has unless there is some real reason why you should insist on the other.

The dealer isn't trying to substitute. He is trying to please the greatest number of customers.

These manufacturers who wanted to pack United Profit-Sharing Coupons with their goods urged that these coupons would do

away with a lot of socalled "substitution" by building up a steadier trade for the dealer. This, in turn, would enable him to buy to better advantage from the manufacturer, thus helping the dealer's profits And the manufacturer, in turn, could then well afford to divide his profits with the consumer by packing the coupons exchangeable for the most "The customer will select the goods that earn Profit-Sharing." valuable premiums.



I could not help seeing that if only those manufacturers of standard quality goods with established reputations for responsibility and honesty could put our profitsharing into effect the entire nation would benefit.

Profit Sharing is in the very air nowadays-here is Henry Ford, for example, dividing his profits with the

people who help him earn them. His latest idea now is to give a share of his profits back to the man who buys his motor cars when his sales have reached the point where he can do so. People are battling with the high cost of living and this is the best answer that has yet been found-to enable them to share in the profits they earn for others.

This is the way the United Profit-Sharing Corporation came into exist-ence. It is now fully organized and doing business. Its members consist already of some forty manufacturers of a great variety of products, such as food, household necessities, wearing apparel, etc., etc. - in every single instance a standard, trade-marked article.

So a new opportunity for sharing profits is open to the housewife and, indeed, to every member of the family.

It is the dollar spent on every-day purchases that is most regularly spent and, therefore, the dollar that should regularly earn a profit for its spender. Consequently, the manufacturers admitted to the use of this plan are those whose lines will meet the every-day need of the people. The coupons are known as United Profit-Sharing Coupons, and they carry the same percentage of profit to the consumer on every dollar's worth of goods as do United Cigar Coupons and are good for the same variety and grade of standard

I have been asked to explain why these profits are not divided in money instead of merchandise. You will see the answer instantly when I explain it.

Suppose that you receive four cents in cash with every dollar's worth of goods. You are not a wholesaler and, therefore, you would have to spend your money at retail. The United Profit-Sharing Corporation, because of the enormous business it handles, becomes immediately one of the biggest

at the lowest wholesale prices.



wholesalers in the country. "The Coupon represents
It can, therefore, buy in maker's profit." the markets of the world in big quantities and

Consequently you get twice as much value in merchandise as could be given you in actual money.

It is just as if you invested your cash discount money and doubled it thereby. You invest in goods containing United Profit-Sharing Coupons. These goods earn you, say, a profit of four cents in money value, but this profit is paid to you in just the kind of merchandise you want, giving you twice the value of the money-profit you earned. How much more, therefore, the people are benefited by profit-sharing in standard merchandise than by any other plan that could be devised! It makes their money go twice as far. And yet it does not add one single penny to the cost of their merchandise, for the values and prices of the goods they get are fully as desirable as those of any goods not containing the coupons.

In the past thirteen years merchandise to the value of more than \$14,000,000 nas been given out as premiums. More than 800,000,000 Profit-Sharing Coupons were redeemed by the United Cigar Stores Co. alone during their last fiscal year. Of these 863/4% of all the Profit-Sharing Coupons put out by the United Cigar Stores Co. during that period were redeemedwhich clearly indicates how fully the people really appreciate the value of these coupons.

Now, with so many manufacturers packing United Profit-Sharing Coupons with their products, literally billions of coupons will be redeemed and profit-sharing with the consuming public will amount to millions of dollars yearly.

I commend the United Profit-Sharing Coupons to the entire public. They offer even for the smallest purchase a share in all profits earned by that purchase

and give the people full value in standard goods plus the share of wealth earned by their money which they rightfully should have. It will make a more prosperous New Year for the households of this country.

